A COMMITTEE'S DEVELOPMENTS

CURTAIN OF TRUTH LIFTED

REVELATIONS THAT APPALL THE HEAR' DETAILS TEAT SICKEN AND SHAMS

FACTS THAT MAKE TRUTH ETERNAL HYD&A-HEADED WHITE LINE

SHOWN UP TO ALL THE WORLD BULLET HOLES IN BLOODY SHIRTS

NEGROES "LOST IN THE SWAMP"

HOW DEMOCRATS WON THE STATE

BY MURBER AND SYSTEMATIZED FRAUD

Mr. Boutwell, chairman of the committee to

investigate the Mississippi election, yesterday presented the majority report :

The special committee appointed under a resolution of the Senate adopted on Murch 31 iast, and instructed to inquire how far the rights of the people of Mississippi, guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and secured especially by the fifteenth amendment, were violated by force, fraud or intimidation at the election held in that State on the 2d of November, 1875, respectfully submit to the Senate the testimony taken, with the conclusions of the committee thereon. The testimony will fully support the allegation that force, fraud and intimination were used generally and successfully in the political canvass of 1875. But before proceeding to a detailed statement of the facts and conclusions sustained think it proper to refer to the suggestions and excuses offered in justification of the outrages It has been alleged that Governor Ames was

an unfit person to hold the office to which he was elected in the year 1873; but, on the contrary, the committee find from the evidenc, as well as from general report in Mississippi, that Governor Ames was not only amenable to any just charge affecting his personal integrity, his character as a public officer, or his ability for the duties of chief magistrate of that State, but that his fitness in all these particulars was sustained by the testimony of those who were not in accord with him politically. The committee refer especially to the testimony of Hon. J. A. P. Campbell, appointed by the existing government one of the judges of the Supremo Court of the State of Mississippi.

The evidence submitted tends strongly to show, what cannot be denied, that there were many persons in office in the State of Mississippl, especially in elective offices, in the several counties, who were either incapable or dishonest; and there were a few of the same character connected with the State government. The conduct of these persons, however, was not approved by the Governor nor by the masses of the Republican party. Complaints and charges against a class of

persons called "carpet-baggers" are frequent in the depositions of witnesses opposed to the to the Republican party in the State. It is to be admitted that a small number of the immigrants from other States misused the confidence of the black people, secured office and betrayed the trusts confided to them. But the pumber of such persons, compared to the whole number of immigrants, was very small, and it is but just to say that the great major-

INTELLIGENT, UPRIGHT AND BRAVE MEN from the North, who are entirely incorruptible, and who, in peril of their lives, are now struggling against serious odds to maintain their political opinions and to secure a just adminstration of the government. It is alleged that during the last six or eight years the expenses of the State have been unnecessarily increased, and that heavy taxes have been im-posed, for which no adequate return has been received by the people. Comparisons are made between the rate of taxation previous to the between the rate of taxation previous to the war and since the year 1570, and the conclusion is drawn that large sums of money are extorted from the people and wasted, or, through negligence and extravagance, misapplied. It is undoubtedly true that taxes are higher in the State of Mississippi than they were previous to 1860; but the rate of increase is far less than in some of the Northern States. less than in some of the Northern States. ices than in some of the Northern States, where no serious complaints are made against the administration of public affairs. It is to be observed, also, that previous to the war taxes were not levied for the support of schools in Mississippi; indeed, there was no system of public instruction; and that since the war school-houses have been erected in all nates of school-houses have been erected in all parts of the State for the education of the children of both races, and large sums of money have been expended annually for the maintenance of schools, including schools for training teachers. It is also true that previous to the war the laxes were imposed upon slaves and upon business, while since the war the taxes have been laid chiefly upon personal property and upon land. In 1875 the State expenses were not including trust funds, is only \$500,000. A tax of \$1.00 upon each person will pay the public debt and meet the current expenses for a year.

An elaborate statement by Attorney Gene-

rai Harris proves that twenty years of Demo-cratic administration show an annual average of \$1,291,032.32. The six years of Republican administration show an annual average of \$002.02.03.

Side 195.

The testimony taken tends to show that those who participated in the means by which the election of 1575 was carried by the Democratic party roly, for justification, upon the facts of maladministration, as set forth in the testimony submitted with this report. In the opinion of the committee those errors and wrongs, if admitted to the extent claimed, furnish no justification whatever for the out-rages and crimes established by the testimony. It is also alleged in justification of the acts of intimidation, and of the crimes committed during the canvass and at the election, that Gov. Ames had organized, or attempted to organize, a force termed the negro militia. At the time of the riot at Clinton, on the 4th of September, 1875, which resulted in the leath of at least thirty persons, there was no military organization in the State. The sum of \$60,000 had been appropriated by the Legis-lature, at its preceding session, for the organi-zation and support of a military force, and the event at Clinton, in connection with the fact of disturbances in other portions of the State,

native born white citizens who had served in the late war on the side of the Confederates, and he solicited and accepted recruits from the white as well as from the black population. This effort on the part of the Governor, it is now claimed, was the occasion seized by the Democrats for organizing and arming them-selves ostensibly to resist the black militia; but, in fact, such organization had been effected previously as is shown by the testimony con-cerning the Cinton riot, and in the end it be-came the means by which the colored inhabi-tants and white Republicans of the State were

rights as citizens.
These organizations were the instruments also by which numerous murders were com mitted upon persons who were then active, or who had been active in the Republican party. BY THE TERMS OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE ENTERED

overawed, intimidated and deprived of their

into by General J. Z. George, the chairman of the Democratic State committee, and Gov-ernor Ames, on the 13th of October, 1875, the detempt to organize the militia was abandoned, General George on his part agreeing to secure a peaceful election and the full and free enjoyment of the elective franchise by every citizen. The stipulation on the part of the Governor was faithfully kept, but the promise made by General George was systematically disregarded by the Democrats in the larger portion of the State.

The outrages perpetrated by the white people in the canvass and on the day of election find no justification whatever in the acts or the

policy of Governor Ames concerning the State militia. The effort on his part to organize the militia for the preservation of the public peace seems to the committee to have been not only lawful but proper, and the course of the Dem lawful but proper, and the course of the Democrats in organizing and arming themselves to resist the Governor in his efforts to preserve the public peace was unlawful, and the proceedings should have been suppressed by the State authorities if possible; and, in case of failure on their part, by the Government of the United States. The constitution of the State provides that the militia shall consist of the able, bodded male citizens between the are of able-bodied male citizens between the age of eighteen years and the age of forty-five years, and the Legislature provided for its organiza-tion by an act passed at its first session in the year 1870. It was the duty of the Governor TO USE THE MILITIA POR THE SUPPRESSION

as those of Vicksburg and Clinton, and this as those of vicksburg and Clinton, and this without regard to the question whether the white or the black race was most responsible therefor. In the opinion of the committee the riot at Clinton was in harmony with the policy previously adopted by Democrats in that vi-cinity, and that it was designed to intimidate and paralyze the Republican party. The tes-timony shows that the riot was inaugurated by a heady of sight, or ten young men from by a body of eight or ten young men from Raymond, who acted, apparently, under the advice of the Raymond Gazette, a Democratic newspaper, edited by G. W. Harper. The riot occurred September 4, and the Ray-

and Gazette, as early as June or July, gave There are those who think that the leaders of the Radical party have carried this system of fraud and faisehood just far enough in Hinds county, and that the time has come when it should be stopped—

PRACEABLY IF POSSIBLE, PORCIBLY IF NECES-And to this end it is proposed that whenever a Radical pow-pow is to be held, the nearest anti-Kadical club appoint a committee of ten discreet, intelligent and reputable citizens, fully identified with the interests of the neighborhood, and well known as men of veracity, to attend as representatives of the taxpayers of the neighborhood and county and true friends of the negroes assembled, and that whenever the Radical speakers proceed to mislead the negroes, and open with falsehoods and deceptions and misrepresentations, the committee stop-them right then and there, and competition tell the truth or quit the stand.

Nor do these outrages find any excuse in the Nor do these outrages find any excuse in the

statement made repeatedly by witnesses that the negroes were organizing, or threatened or contemplated organizing themselves into military bands for the destruction of the white The evidence shows conclusively that and warranted by the proof, the committee | THERE WERE NOT ONLY NO SUCH ORGANIZA-

but that the negroes were not armed genthat their leaders, both religious and political had discountenanced a resort to force. Many mors were current among the whites that e negroes were arming and massing in large bodies, but in all cases these rumors had no

In a sentence, it may be asserted that all the statements made that there was any justi-liable cause for the recent proceedings in Mississippi are without foundation.

On the other hand, it is to be said, speaking generally, that a controlling part, and, as we think, a majority, of the white Democratic voters of the State were engaged in a sys-tematic effort to carry the election, and this with a purpose to resort to all means within their power, including on the part of some of them the murder of prominent persons in the kepublican party, both black and white. There was a minority, how large the com-mittee are unable to say,

WHO WERE OPPOSED TO THE OUTRAGES which by this report are proved to have taken place. This minority, however, is for the time overawed and as powerless to resist the cours: of events as are the members of the Republi the friends of order, and redeem the State from the control of the revolutionary element.
(1.) The committee find that the young men of the State, especially those who reached manbood during the war, or who have arrived at that condition since the war constitute th

As far as the testimony taken by the committee throws any light upon the subject, it tends, however, to establish the fact that the Democratic organizations, both in the countles and in the State, encouraged the young men in their course, accepted the political advan-tages of their conduct, and are in a large de-gree responsible for the criminal results.

(2.) There was a general disposition on the part of white employers to compel the laborers to vote the Democratic ticket. This disposi-tion was made manifest by newspaper articles, by the resolutions of conventions, and by the

declarations of land-owners, planters and farmers to the workmen whom they employed, and by the incorporation in contracts of a pro-vision that they should be void in case the negroes voted the Republican ticket.
(3.) Democratic clubs were organized in all parts of the State, and the able-bodied members were also organized generally into mili-tary companies and furnished with the best

arms that could be procured in the country. THE FACT OF THEIR EXISTENCE WAS NO

SECRET,

although persons not in sympathy with the movement were excluded from membership. Indeed, their object was more fully attained by public declarations of their organization in connection with the intention, everywhere expressed, that it was their purpose to carry the election at all hazards.

In many places these organizations possessed

in many places these organizations possessed one or more pieces of artillery. These pieces of artillery were carried over the countles and discharged upon the roads in the neighborhood of Republican meetings, and at meetings held by the Democrats. For many weeks before the election members of this military organization that the properties of the proper zation traversed the various counties, menacing the voters and discharging their guns by night the toters and discharging their gains by high as well as by day. This statement its sustained by the testimony of Captain W. A. Mont-gomery, Captain E. O. Sykes, J. D. Vertner, leading Democrats in their respective counties, as well as by the testimony of a large number of trustworthy Republicans.

(4.) It appears from the testimony that, for some time previous to the election, it was im-

possible, in a large number of the counties, to possible, in a large dumber of the counties, to hold Republican meetings. In the Republican counties of Warren, Hinds, Lowndes, Monroe, Copiah and Holmes meetings of the Republi-cans were disturbed or broken up, and all at-tempts to engage in public discussion were abandoned by the Republicans many weeks before the election. before the election.

(5.) The riots at Vicksburg on the 5th o

July, and at Clinton on the 4th of September, WERE THE RESULTS OF A SPECIAL PURPOSE on the part of the Democrats to break up th meetings of the Republicans, to destroy the meetings of the Republicans, to destroy the leaders and to inaugurate an era of terror, not only in those counties, but throughout the State, which would deter Republicans, and principally the negroes, from organizing or attending meetings, and especially deter them from the free exercise of the right to vote on the day of election. The results sought for were in a large degree attained.

(fi.) Following the right of Clinton the counties.

(6.) Following the riot at Clinton, the country for the next two days was scoured by de-tachments from these Democratic military or-ganizations over a circuit of many miles, and a large number of unoffending persons were killed. The number has never been ascertained correctly, but it may be estimated fairly as be-tween thirty and fifty.

Among the innocent victims of those days

Athong the innocent victims of those days of horror and crime was Mr. Wm. P. Haffa, a white man, a teacher by profession, a justice of the peace by the choice of his fellow-citizens, and a candidate for re-election upon the Republican ticket. He was a resident of Philadelphia with his family until the year

1870, when he emigrated to Mississippi for the purpose of planting. The story of his assas-sination as related by his wife is here given in full.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1873.
Mrs. Alsina F. Haffs, sworn and examined:
Q. Where did you live? A. In Hinds county.
Print district.

Mrs. Alsina F. Haffs, sworn and examined:
Q. Where did you live? A. In Hinds county.
Third district.
Q. Near what town? A. I cannot tell you how
many miles from Vicksburg, I don't remember;
but we lived within a few miles of abburn, Miss.;
I think it was two or three miles. After we had
been living there about three months, we were
waited upon by the owners of the land, and they
asked Mr. Haffa whether he was a friend to the
white people or to the nigger, using a protane
word. They called him outside and I followed
him and stood at the door and heard what they
said.

him and stood at the door and heard what they said.

Q. De you know who these people were? A. Frank and William Bush, the owners of the land. William Bush was not an owner, but Frank was. William Bush was the agent for his wife and did all the businers connected with the estate, which belonged to his wife. Her name was Mollie Bush. Mr. Haifa said he was a friend to any one, be he black or white, that was deserving of his friendship. Then they said to him, 'We understand that you are a friend of the nigger,' using profane lenguage; and they made some other remarks, I don't remember what; but they went away, and a short time after that they came back and inquired for him. He was not in; he was out in the hold. They went out there where he was, and my illuthe boy, who was out there, said that they used some insulting language toward Mr. Haffa, and that they threatened him. He came in very much excited from the field and said to me, "Mamma, I am afraid there will be difficulty here."

ELECTED JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Then the colored people nominated him for squire—magnistrate—and he received his appointment from Governor and in selection of the white people. That raised the indignation of the white people. They declared that no Northern man should come down there and rule them. So they sent up a number of petitions to have him removed. Governor Alcorn said that there was nothing against him that he could find out, and unless there was something else against out, and unless there was something else against him than his birth he could not do anything, as long as it was the desire of the majority of the people, who are colored people. So then he fulfilled his office for two years, and So then he fulfilled his office for two years, and the first election came on and he was renominated for the same position, and he was elected by the people at that time. Then he had occasion to have some business with these people, the Bushes.

Q. Was it private or public business? A. I have forgotten now; I cannot say. They came to the house one Saturday afternoon; I don't know what time it was, but anyhow they got the colored people all to leave the premises except one, an old colored woman; she could not get away. They came to the house and asked me if Mr. Haffa was in. I said, "Yes" They said they wanted to see him. I went to the door as urual—I always went to the door when there was white people come around, for I was very much afraid of them my-self. So they got him out by a tree a short distance So they got him out by a tree a short distance off, and they had hitched their horses to that tree. I watched them, and they took a cowhide and commenced to lash him very freely with it. I ran out and grasped him around the waist. They said, "We will show you what Southern blood is." Mr. Haffa never said a word. I said, "Mr. Bush,

MRS. HAPPA INJURED. MRS. HAFFA INJURED.

And, finally, I kept on, and I presume it lasted over an hour, perhaps two hours, and they kept on until they got up to the house, and then Frank Bush took hold of me and threw me violently sgainst a sill in front of the door, and the effects of it I have never got over yet. I was laid up in consequence of it for about a month. I was taken to Jackson, Miss. Senator Caldwell, of Mississippi a colored wan, baid my expenses there. to Jackson, Miss. Senator Caldwell, of Mississippi, a colored man, paid my expenses there, which cost him \$10. I was there for a month to be recuperated; I was not able to be home at all; they had no hopes of me. In the meantime Mr. Hafi had gone to Jackson to make his bond for his position as magistrate for the second term. He was there for a few days and then went back and attended to his business, leaving mo there.

BER RUSBAND INSULTED-HER BOY PIRED AT. Then I went home, and there was nothing of any moment occurred for several months. Then Robinnett, a brother-in-law of these Bushes, met Mr. Haffa coming from the depot with my little boy, who was on a mule, and Mr. Haffa and took hold of his whiskers, and told him he wanted him to come down off his horse and be would have it out with him there. Mr. Haffa somehow got away from him and put spurs to his horse, and the berse ran, and then Robinnett fired at my little boy. ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.

the stable, which was no further than from here across the street, he was afraid of his life. One evening after he came home from the depot—he went there generally of a Saturday to get his mail—a son of a member of the board of supervisors, it think he was a supervisor; he was an officer anyhow; his name was Fatheree. I always answered the door if anybody called at night, and, in fact, in the daytime are well as night, for I thought I might do better than Mr. Haffa. He came to the door and says, "is Mr. Haffa in?" Says I, "Yes, sir." He says, "I wish to see him on businers." I said, "Won't you alight and walk in?" He said, "Won't you alight and he says to me, "Mamma, you go in; it is too cold for you here: you will take cold." The young man says to him, "Send your wife in; I want to talk about business, and it is not prudent for ladies to be present." There was a colored woman, a school-teacher there standing by mc. Mr. Haffa then spoke in a more emphatic manner than usual for me te go in, and I went to turn around with the candle to go in when this colored woman just shook her head that way, [indicating,] and I sa'd, "I will not go in;" and I turned, and atthat moment saw a pistol aimed at Mr. Haffa. He had it cocked, but Mr. Haffa snatched it from his hand, and made him get down oil his horse, and put him in the cotton-house and locked him up until next morning. In the morning he knocked Mr. Haffa spardon, and said he did not intend anything.

Mr. Haffa's pardon, and said he did not intend anything.

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Mr. Haffa's pardon, and said ho did not intend anything.

Mr. Haffa thought, probably, on account of the feeling, that it would be better to be lenient than to use harsh words, though he had him in his power; so he let him go out; and said he, "Squire, won't you give me may pistol!" It was a small Derringer pissol. Mr. Haffa said, "I don't know that I will." He said, "Will you give it back to me, please? I will promise you that I won't do any such thing as that again, and am very sorry for it, but I was put up to do it." Mr. Haffa said, "Who put you up to do it." Mr. Haffa said, "Who put you up to do it." and he would not say who it was; and he gave him back his pistol, and he went home.

who it was, and he gas after his mother called on the west home.

Two or three days after his mother called on me—Mr. Haffa was absent at the time—and made an apology to me for the conduct of her son. Mr. Haffa says, "We will think nothing about it; we will let it side, as long as he has made reparation for it. In that way probably I can overcome them by kindness."

MRS. HAFFA TEACHES SCHOOL AND ADVISES COLORED VOTERS.

Then he came on North here and remained a year, and left me there as teacher. I have been teacher there ever since the public schools have been in vogue. The school-house was only twenty or thirty yards from my house, and we held all our club meetings there, and in the absence of Mr. Haffa I attended to the business of the colored people, was their secretary part of the time, and I did various other things for them. During the election of Mickee the colored people waited on me and asked me if I would persuade them to vote for Mickee. They left it all to me whether he was the right kind of a man for them to have to represent them in Congress. I had heard Mr. Haffa speak very happily of Mr. Mickee, as well as several of his intimate friends at Jackson, one of whom, I think, was Captain Fisher; so I said to them, "Yote for McKee; vote the Hepublican ticket straight through; don't allow anything to influence you against voting that ticket." They had implicit confidence in me from the fact of my being there so long; and they always consulted me in every respect during Mr. Haffa's absence. I taught day-school and night-school up to the day of Mr. Haffa's murder. He came back, I don't remember exactly what time, but I think it was in May—April or May somewhere. MES. HAFFA TEACHES SCHOOL AND ADVISES COL-

was in May—April or May somewhere.

MR. HAPPA TEACHES SCHOOL.

Q. How long ago was it: A. I think it was three years ago last May, if my memory serves me right. The colored people waited on him and asked him if he would take their school to teach, about seven miles from there. He said he did not know whether he would or not. They saked him if he would take an office at the next election. Said they, "We are determined to have you somewhere, because we are afraid we are going to lose you. We are very much afraid of that, and you have got to remain here with us." He always consulted me in every question; said he, "Mamma, what would you advise me to do?" Said I, "Do just as you think best. If you think it will be remunerative, perhap you had botter take the school." He said he would give them an answer. So they came again, and he finally determined to take the school, and he taught the school up to the time he was assassinated.

WARNED OF IMPENDING DANGER.

wanned or time he was assassinated.

Wanned or imperbing Danger.

The school closed on Friday, and the public school was opened the following Monday, and on Monday, the 6th of September—I have forgotten whether it was between two and three or three and foer o'clock in the morning—but my aiddavit that I made I made out in Jackson has the precise time, but I have forgotten now. There was a number of colored people waited on Mr. Haffa on the Sunday before. He attended their Sunday school, and aiways preached there Sunday for the colored people; and he came back and they said to him, "Squire, don't you leel afraid of your life? Don't you feel timid!" He said, "No; I am not timid." They said that the white people said they were going to destroy very many, and that they were not going to escape a limb, and that he was mentioned as one of them. Said he, "O, no: suppose they will harm me now, after we have been living here so many years, and they have attempted it so often."

A FEDERAL OFFICER APOLOGIES FOR HIS NEGLECT OF DUTY.

I neglected to say that when we were first struck how he would take it to court, and a gentleman that has a United States position, he came to him and apologized for not doing his duty to him. I think he is now united States marshal. When we went there he was sheriff, and the Bushes were wealthy, and he said, "Mr. Haffa, it is no use for you to be butting yourself against the bricks white you have no money and the Bushes are wealthy, and he said, "Mr. Haffa, it is no use for you to be not many and the Bushes were wealthy, and he said, "Mr. Haffa, it is no use for you can't gain anything." But Mr. Haffa, say that himself and he got defeated out of it. Through Mr. Lake not sending the papers to the WARNED OF IMPENDING DANGER.

proper place at the Circuit Court our damages were all lost and we never got anything. When the election came around again Lake came to Mr. Haffa and apologized to him. He said, "I am very sorry for what has happened; it was my fault that those papers did not reach their destination." Says Mr. Haffa, "Is it so?" Says he, "Yes,"

Q. Do you remember Mr. Lake's first name?-A. No. sir. They told me that he had a positio there when I was in Jackson.

A. No, sir. They told me that he had a position there when I was in Jackson.

THE ASBASBINATION OF MR. HAFFA DESCRIBED. We were aroused by the barking of our dog furiously on the morning of the 10th of September. I halloced, "Who is there?" and no answer. I repeated it, and there was no answer. And then Mr. Haffa got up and said, "Who is there?" They said, "We will let you know who is there?" Or, "You will know who is there," or something to that effect; and I said, "My God! they have they ard tull of mien." I presume there were from fitty to seventy-live men barricading the whole of the house. And they had not only armed themselves with one or two weapons, but some of them had half a dozen, because I could see them. They had them buckled around them, besides the musket that they carried. They tried to unfasten the door to get in, but we had a small crevice where we could insert our foot between the door and the sill, and I inserted my foot between the door and the sill and kept the door closed, and they could not get in. My daughter assisted me also. Finding they could not get in, they finally took one of the fence-ralls and broke the door down and part of the functure; and we were hallooing all; the time, "Murder! murder!" and no one came to our assistance. They could hear me halloo murder for about two miles, as the neighbors told me afterward. Finally, Mosely, the agent of the Singer sewing-machine, came up to me and choked me, and held a revolver close to my head. Before he choked me I said, "I am not afraid; if you will take me and spare my husband, that is all I lask." And Mosely said to me, when I called his name several times, "Sh-i-h-." I had a nursing baby then, and it was lying on the bed, screaming. After I was choked so I could not halloo any longer, my daughter came, and she left me and went over to be finally sid. Whitehead who fired one of the shots at Mr. Haffa; and Sid. Whitehead, the owner of the land we rented our land f"... he had threatened Mr. Haffa's life several time, which the childre THE ASSASSINATION OF MR. HAPPA DESCRIBED

cxpired.

THE WIDOW FORCED TO DENY THAT SHE KNEW ONE OF THE ASSASSINS.

So after the colored people had laid him away I said to Mr. Sid. Whitehouse, "Moseley is the one that choked me; and he held a revolver at my head;" and Sid. Whitehouse said, "You know Mr. Moseley was not here." I said, "Yes, sir; he was;" and he spoke out—that is Jimmy Whitehead—to say that I had to recall those words for the sake of my life. They made me recall it, and say it was not him.

PROPANE LANGUAGE-ABUSE OF NORTHERN PEO-They came there together and sat up the first night-Whitehead and two or three other gentlemen, and they did nothing but use protane language all the time, and abuse the Northern people. They said they would show them that they were fully armed now and ready for war at any time, and that they could not rule over them and do as they please with them. They would not allow me to have a coffin for him at all. Colonel Griffin, formerly United States Senator here—so he told me—he came and said, "Mrs. Hafts, I regret this very much." Says he, "I cannot get a coffin for you, for they won't allow any travel through." Do you want to know anything about the other men that were assassinated the same day?

ASSASSIMATION OF A FATHER AND SON.

Q. If you know any others, you may specify them. You have not yet given the date of the night when this took place. A. This was the 6th of September, 1875. Well, after Mr. Haifa was gone the colored people, who were very friendly toward us, all the colored people, they were there, and they said: "Well, I would like to see any one come to my house and kill me in as brutal a manner as they did the Squire. We have lost our best friend." The names of the people who said this were Stevens; and his wife said: "I must go home." He says to her: "Yes, you better go home, for I will be the next one." Mr. Whitehead said: "Dolph,"—his name was Adolph—"you better be careful how you talk, or the men will be ASSASSINATION OF A PATHER AND SON. ter be careful how you talk, or the men will be after you." So about 10 clock these men came back to see if Mr. Haffa was gone, and they were looking like hungry wolves—the most fiendish-tooking men I ever saw. They said: "Any colored people secreted about your premises here?" Says I: "No, sir." There was nobody in the house then but my children and Mr. Haffa. I said: "There is nobody here, but you are privileged to come in and examine the premises and look up the calm-ney." Two of them alighted, and came in and looked around, and they said that was all they wanted to know. They went over to these colored people's houses and took the Stevenses, father and son, out and stood them on a stump, and shot them and killed them instantly.

Q. Did you know these people who came to your house the last time? A. No, sir; I could not know them.

them.

Q. Were they disguised in any way? A. No. sir, not the last time, they were not; the first time they were disguised. They did not give them any warning, any more than they did Mr. Haffa. any warning, any more than they did Mr. Haila, when they came in the house and took them out. They said they had a large day's work on hand, and that they had to commence early; and during that day they perpetrated a number of murders. They were after Senator Caldwell, but I don't know whether they got him at that time or not; I never found out. never found out.

THE WIDOW ORDERED TO LEAVE. THE WIDOW ORDERED TO LEAVE.

Mr. Whitehead then gave meten days' notice to leave; and so the colored people harbored me. I could not get away from there, as no one came in and out of the depot, for they were afraid to go there. Mr. Haffa was burief in a rude box, and just the colored people and my son went along. He was just wrapped up in a sheet; they would not allow it in any other way. Mr. Whitehead said that I must leave, that we were looked on as spies here. The colored people harbored me until I got a conveyance to take me to the depot. Pinally there was a man, an intimate friend of Mr. Haffa's, came out with three pistols belted around him, and said he would take us in.

THE COLORED PEOPLE DISARMED. THE COLORED PEOPLE DISARMED.

THE COLORED PEOPLE DISARMED.

They disarmed all the colored people through the country there, took their arms from them, and would not allow them to have any; and before I left for the depot they made the colored people break up their clubs, and every one of them joined the Democratic clubs; they compelled them to do so or their life, one or the other. They were given ribbons, and I could see them marching along to the Democratic clubs at Auburn and Utica; they went to and fro.

Went to and its.

CAPTAIN MONTGOMERY GIVES HELP.

We went to the depot, and there they sent for Captain Montgomery. I had no money, and I was obliged to leave everything; I had not even a change of clothing; and Captain Montgomery raised me a purse of between thirty and forty dollars, and I went to Jackson. I had to make some purchases there for the children; and after I got there I was taken into Mr. Wolf's house, the superintendent of education, and his family received me very kindly. He was an intimate friend of Mr. Haffa's, and he said he would do all he could for me; but he could not have me there at his house at all, because his life would be in jeopardy; but said that he would call on the Governor, and that he would send his officials around to take my affidavit, and he would secrete me at the hotel and pay my board while I was there. This is the document that he drew up, [exhibiting paper.]

And he went around among the Republican members of the Governored, and the was chagrined at the Republicans not doing more than they did. Governor Amesdomated \$\frac{1}{2}\$, and gave me a ticket half way to Cincinnati; and after I arrived at Cincinnati with my three children I had to beg my way on to Philadelphia. I was only a few hours at Mr. Wolf's house, and then was taken to the hotel there.

Q. How many children have you? A. I have two: I have lost my baby.

G. What is your age? A. Thirty-eight.

[The horrid details of the assassination of Sensine Caldwell and Asa Hodge are also CAPTAIN MONTGOMERY GIVES HELP.

[The horrid details of the assassination of Senator Caldwell and Asa Hodge are also given, but have already been printed. TO OVERCOME THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY by unlawful means, but in two or three coun-ties, as Wilkinson and Issaquena, there was comparative peace at the election and during

the canvass.

Capt. William A. Montgomery, a leading
Democrat and a commander of five military
companies, with the designation in rank of
major of battalion, testified that is some of the canvass. the counties there was no military organiza-tion; that in those counties the Democrats did not try to carry the election. This appears to have been true of the two counties named: but since the election, namely, in December and May, great outrages, attended with violence and murder, have been prepetrated, and evidently with the design of overawing the cola Democratic victory in the coming election.

The attention of the Senate is directed to the testimony concerning the events in Issa-quena county, which took place in the month of December last. A Col. Bail, an officer in the Confederate service during the war, who at the time of the outrage was officiating as clergyman, took command of a body of armed and mounted men Sunday morning, Decem-ber 5, and traversed the country below Rolling Fork during the day; and that night the men of his command took from their homes at least seven unoffending negroes and

SHOT THEM IN COLD BLOOD Within the next two days five other leading Within the next two days five other leading negroes were summoned to Rolling Fork, and there compelled to sign a statement by which they became responsible for the good conduct of all the negroes in their vicinity, with the exception of fourteen, who, in fact, by that stipulation, were made outlaws, and, as a consequence, fied from their homes and their families and abandoned their property.

(7.) The committee find, especially from 1800 Fourth Page.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

REPORT OF THE MISSISSIPPI COMMITTEE PROHIBITING THE RELIGIOUS TEST

AMENDMENTS OFFERED TO THE RESOLUTION PRESIDENT'S HAMBURG MASSACRE MESSAGE LIVERY DEBATE ON THE DOCUMENT

REPUBLICANS UNMARKING OPPRESSION other point on the Missouri river. SOME FILLIBUSTERING IN THE HOUSE

MONDAY, Aug. 7, 1876. The Sen te met at 11 a. m. with less than

half a quorum present. Mr. KERNAN, from the Committee o Finance, reported Senate bill to amend section 2391, Revised Statutes, to allow the repayment of tonnage tax in certain cases, and it was placed on the calendar.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the joint res ution in relation to the wreck of the United States monitor Tecumseh was taken up

Mr. SHERMAN reported bill to further ex tend the time for the redemption of lands sold for direct taxes, with the recommendation that the House amendment be concurred in. Agreed

Mr. BOUTWELL, from the select commit ee to investigate the condition OF APPAIRS IN MISSISSIPPI.

submitted a report, which the Clerk proceeded to read.

Mr. BAYARD said his attention had been Mr. BAYARD said his attention had been called to the existence of this report only at a quarter of 11 o'clock this morning, when a copy was placed in his hands. The minority felt that they could not properly prepare their report until they could look over the testimony, which was not yet printed. He submitted to the Senate the propriety of postponing the reading of this report until both sides could be presented together. presented together.
Mr. BOUTWELL said that what the gentle-

man had stated as to the testimony was cor-rect. The majority had anticipated the printing on account of the possibility of a speedy adjournment. The reading of the report was postponed

Legislature of Texas in relation to the death of General Custer. Ordered printed.
On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, the Senate took up the bill for the payment of the judgments of the Southern Claims Commission. A large number of amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.
Mr. ANTHONY offered a resolution author-

isting the Committee on Printing in investigating the Public Printer as directed in the sundry civil appropriation to employ a stenographer, examine experts and administer oaths. Adopted. On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the House on motion of Mr. Shemana, are nouse bill repealing the resumption day clause in the resumption act of January 14, 1875, and the resolution providing for a gold and silver com-mission were referred to the Finance Commit-

On motion of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, the Senate proceeded to consider the House amendment to the Constitution prohibiting re-ligious tests.

Substitutes were offered by Mr. Freling-Substitutes were offered by Mr. FRELING-HUYSEN and Mr. SARGENT.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE. The regular order was demanded and the

Senate resumed the consideration of the reso lution to print 10,000 copies of

THE PRESIDENT'S HAMBURG MASSACRE MES SAGE. Mr. EDMUNDS continued his remarks in arraignment of the Democratic administration of the government of Texas, further contrast ing the provisions for educational purposes under the new constitution with the one which preceded it. He next referred to the numer ous outrages at the South, charging the re-sponsibility for them upon the ancient aristoc-racy of these States, supported in their acts by the sympathy and countenance of the Demo cratic party. To support his assertion of Demo-catic support, he cited the vote of Mr. Hendricks and other Democrats against the amendments to the Constitution and the votes of the Demo-

cratic States in the same way. Mr. Tilden's course at Chicago in 1864 was also cited in support of the proposition. So, too, he charged the Democratic party had opposed every measuse of legislation necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the three several amendments He repudiated the suggestion that the Repub lican party was endeavoring to keep up HATRED AND STRIFE, and said they were in the performance of

and said they were in the performance of a sacred duty, to unmask oppression and wrong and restore real peace to all persons in the Southern States, and the finger could not point to a single act on their part that was not for the accomplishment of that object.

Mr. ALLISON, at the conclusion of Mr. Edwinds remarks, submitted a report from the committee of conference on the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was ordered to be printed and laid over.

Mr. ALLISON submitted a memorandum showing that the appropriation for certain works had been reduced from the amounts in the Senate five-million bill, and others had been increased to a like total amount.

perceased to a like total amount.

Mr. LOGAN then addressed the Senate, de Mr. LOGAN then addressed the Senate, delivering a set speech upon the general political situation. He condemned in strong terms the course pursued in the recent investigations, where he charged that private rights were disregarded, jails robbed for winesses, errors in accounts magnified into crimes, and vilification and calumny resorted to to cover up treachery and treason. The people were not willing to trust the destiny of the country in the hands of a party that had for so long a time shown itself the enemy of the flag which was an emblem of liberty.

Mr. EATON criticised the action of the President in responding to the resolutions:

EXTRANEOUS MATTER. and going out of the line of duty to arraign the people of two States of the Union about whom no inquiry was made by the Senate. What business had he to go out of his way to arraign the citizens of Louisiana and Missis-

DAWES said he would show what busi Mr. DAWES said he would show what business he had, and read from the Constitution that "the President should give to the Congress information as to the state of the Union."

Mr. EATON said: Yes, to the Congress, and not to the Senate. If there had been outrages in Louisiana his oath required him to give the information to the Congress. He repeated the President dared to arraign the people of two States and not give to the Congress. ple of two States and not give to the Congress the information required by his oath of office. So of the requirement of the Constitution guaranteeing a republican form of govern-ment the President had violated his oath of office and entered the political arena as an informer. The charges against Misslesippi and Louisiana were false, for the President had foresworn himself and had not brought to the at ention of Congress an account of any such condition of affairs.

Mr. McMILLAN said he could now say,

the report of the committee having been made public, that the statements of the President were true.

Mr. EATON. How do you know it is true!

Mr. McMILLAN. By the testimony of innumerable witnesses who testified before the Mr. EATON replied that he perhaps would

not believe that, for he had seen much that was unworthy of belief.

Resuming his remarks, Mr. EATON asserted that the President had traveled out of his line of duty. He was not the master of either you or me. The time has not come when his acts are above review. The message, Mr. EATON said, was a political slander against the Demoeratic party.

He censured the remark made by Mr. Mon

TON, that neither the candidates or any Sena-tor on the floor dared denounce the Hamburg massacre, and said the Democratic party, from Governor Tilden down to himself, an humble member, dared to denounce wrong wherever it existed. The assertion was a false one and not to be tolerated and would not be tolerated without review while he remained a Senator. Mr. Earon defended the letter of Mr. Tilden accepting the nomination from an attack made upon it by Mr. Edmunds, and without cou-

to that effect, and at 5 o'clock the Senate went

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The SPYAKER proceeded at once to call the States for bills and resolutions for reference only. The reading of each bill was demanded sume time, and hence but few were introduced. Among them were the following : By Mr.HALE, of Maine: To compel the Bal-

timore and Ohio Railroad Company to remove its track from certain streets of Washington By Mr. BALLOU, of R. I .: To promote the efficiency of the United States navy. (It provides for the appointment of civil engineers.) By Mr. O'BRIEN, of Md.: For the constru tion of a railroad and transportation route, principally for freight, from a point on tide water near New York City to Council Bluffs or son

SHARP PRACTICE. By Mr. DOUGLAS, of Va.: A resolution to so amend the rules as to allow all committee of investigation to report at any time during the present session of Congress.

Mr. HURLBURT, of Ill., made the point of

order that under the call simple resolutions could not be offered. The SPEAKER overruled the point of order on the ground that resolutions to amend the rules were excepted.

Mr. HALE, of Me., moved to refer it to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. COX made the point that all propositions to amend the rules went of necessity to

he Committee on Rules.
Mr. HALE. Mr. Banks and others argued that it was in order to move to amend a motion The SPEAKER overruled the latter point, and Mr. HALE appealed from the decision o

the Chair, and Mr. SPRINGER, of Ill., moved to lay the appeal on the table. On the latter motion no quorum voted on a rising vote, and the yeas and nays were ordered. The vote was 121 yeas to 11 nays—no quorum, as the opponents of the resolution refrained from voting. On motion of Mr. HOLMAN, a call of the

House was then ordered.

A quorum appeared, one hundred and nine-ty-three members having answered to their The question then recurred again upon laying the appeal on the table.

Mr. HALE appealed for the withdrawal of the resolution. He said the minorty would not object to the presentation of the reports of the committees on investigations, provided no

majority report was made unless the minority were ready with their reports. If this rule was adopted, however, the majority could take advantage and report any time.

Mr. COX asked Mr. Hale if he would give assurance that his side would not object to the presentation of reports.

Mr. HALE was not authorized to give that

assurance. He could only say that no objec-tion had been made when the minority was The roll was again called on the motion to lay the appeal on the table, and again no quorum appeared, the Republicans refraining from sitting, and another call of the House

One hundred and eighty-three members an swered, but Mr. COX moved that the Speaker ISSUE HIS WARRANT for the arrest of those absent without leave whereupon other dilatory motions were inter-

posed.

The motion of Mr. Cox was agreed to, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to bring the rheentees to the bar of the House. As usual during the absence of the Sargeant-at-Arms business was entirely suspended.

After waiting some time Mr. SCHLEICHER, of Tex., moved that all further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER, (after examining the roll-call on the call of the House.) The gentleman can't make that motion, as the record says he is not present. [Great laughter.]

Mr. SCHLEICHER was subsequently taken in cussody in his soat, amid great laughter, and

custody in his seat, amid great laughter, and was excused.

The Sergeant-at-Arms subsequently appeared with other members in custody, and there was the usual amusement at the action

BLAND, the author of the silver bill, having been brought in— Mr. HOAR, of Mass., moved that he be excused upon the payment of his fine in silver.

[Laughter.] Pending further proceedings TRADING BEGAN. Mr. COX made a proposition that all fur-ther proceedings under the call be dispensed with, provided that the minority agree to take a vote now on the resolution, and that the majority and minority be permitted to report when prepared to do so.

Mr. HALE, of Me., and Mr. HOAR, of
Mass., would consent to that, provided that
the majority and minority of each committee
shall report when both are ready.

Mr. CLYMER, of Pa., said that in that case Mr. CLYMER, of Pa., said that in that case the minority might fail to get ready, and they could then prevent any reports.

Mr. HALE said something must be trusted to the minority of the committee. They had never objected to a report when they were

No agreement could be arrived at until after 5 o'clock, when Mr. COX offered a proposition that the in-vestigating committees shall be authorized to report at any time during the present session, provided the majority give notice to the minor ity and submit their report to the latter forty eighty hours before the time of the presenta tion of the report to the House, so that the reports of the majority and minority may go in together, and if notice cannot be given to the minority of the committee such notice shall

be given to the House.

This proposition was accepted finally, and all further proceedings under the call were dispensed with, and a resolution to the above The House then, at 5.30 p. m., adjourned.

The Alabama Election

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 7. - Returns from various parts of the State indicate a sweeping Democratic victory. Houston's majority for governor will not be less than 20,000 and prot ably go much higher. The Democrats have made gains from every point heard from and will have a large majority in the Legislature TWENTY-PIVE THOUSAND MAJORITY.

Mobile, Aug. 7.—The election passed off without any disturbance. This county gives over 1,500 Democratic majority. Returns from the State, as far as heard from, indicate large Democratic gains. The Democrats claim the State by 25,000 majority. MAJORITY INCREASING. MONTGOMERY, ALA., Aug. 7.—The returns show Democratic gains everywhere. Enough has been received to warrant the statement

that the Democratic majority will be thirty thousand. Many counties, heretofore Repub-lican, send Democrats to the Legislature, and the majority on joint ballot will be very large. The vote by Congressional districts show seven of them Democratic and one Republican. As far as heard from there has not been a distur-bance of any kind in the State. The utmost good feeling prevailed everywhere. The Kentucky Democrats. LOUISVILLE, August 7 .- Elections Were held in this State to-day. Bourbon county

elected a Democratic sheriff by 300 majority Fayette county goes Democratic by 800 majority. Jessamine, county, Democrat majority 50. Campbell county, increased Democrat majority. Kenton county, 1,400 Democrat majority. Boyd county, Republicans elect whole ticket except the sheriff. Mason county, Elliot, Democrat, elected for Judge of Court of Appeals by estimated majority of 700 to 800. In the Congressional election to-day, Henry Watterson was elected by an overwhelming majority, only a few scattering votes being cast for Heady, Independent Democrat. The Republicans had no local ticket in the field. Able was elected sheriff. Young Henry Clay was beaten for prosecuting attorney by a few LOUISVILLE, August 7.—Specials to the Courier-Journal Indicate Demecratic gains most everywhere in the State. Lexington

Murder in Chicago. CHICAGO, Aug. 7 .- In an alterestion this

gave a Republican majority somewhat les at previous elections.

evening Alexander Sullivan, formerly a journalist and later secretary of the board of education, shot Francis Hanford in the stomach,

Base Ball. LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7 .- Chicagos 9, Louis-BOSTON, Aug. 7 .- Bostons 6, Athletics 5,

THE STEAMER FAR WEST.

THE SIOUX ATTACK THE VESSEI A LONG RUNNING FIGHT

INDIANS SWARM ON THE RIVER BANKS BOMBSHELLS HURLED AT THEM

SEVERAL BRAVE SOOUTS IN TROUBLE

COWARDLY ACTION OF AN OFFICER

THE HOSTILE SIOUX General Crook's Letter to Terry. ST. PAUL, Aug. 7.—A dispatch from Bis-marck says General Crook, from his camp on Goose creek, July 16, wrote to General Terry

as follows: the receipt of your letter of July 6, brought into this camp on the 12th inst. by Corporal Stewart's party of the 7th cavalry. I had deermined to attack the Indians immediately after the arrival of my supply train, but about that time I learned the hostiles had received reinforcements, and also learned at the same time that I could get eight companies of the 5th cavalry, so I concluded to defer movement until the arrival of these companies, which have now been ordered here. I expect to be joined by them about the last of the present month On the 5th inst. I sent out a party of mounted troops under Lieut. Sibiey, 2d cavalry, to escort of one of my guides, who was to reconnoitre the country in our front. When they reached a point near where the Little Big Horn debouches from the mountains they came upon a large party of hostiles, and were convinced that the village of the main body of hostiles was in that vicinity. Since then I have had nothing definite more than seeing large smokes down the Powder and Tongue rivers, but am of the opinion they are still in the locality be-fore indicated by the recomnoissance. I have rations that will last me up to the end of Sertember, and will share with you as long as it lasts, should the two commands come to gether, whether Indians shall be found in this or your department. If you think the in-terests of the service will be advanced by com-

bination I will most cheerfully serve under you. When the 5th arrive here I expect to SIXTEEN HUNDRED PIGHTING MEN. besides some friendly Indians, and it's my in-tention to leave my wagon train on Tongue river, near where it comes out from Big Horn range; so should you not meet any large train of Indians going down the river or not receive any further information from them, it would probably be best for you to move to my sup ply camp. We broke camp ou the Sout Goose this morning, and are going gradually along foot hills towards Tongue, and anticipate getting about as far as the north fork of Goose about the same time my reinforcements

come up. THE " PAR WEST " ONCE MORE FIRED UPON THE "FAR WEST" ONCE MORE FIRED UPON.
St. Paul, Aug. 7.—A Bismarck special of
to-day says the steamer Carroll arrived this
morning from Gen. Terry's camp, having on
board Gen. Forsyth and twenty sick and
wounded soldiers. The Carroll on her way
up, when near the mouth of Powder river,
found the indians on both sides of the river,
and for two and half hours they kept up a
running fire upon the boat, only wounding,
however, one soldier slightly.

The steamer Far West, after leaving Buford
for Terry's camp, found her load too heavy

for Terry's camp, found her load too heavy and discharged part of cargo, principally grain, about seventy-five miles from Buford. On her return for the balance of her cargo the Indians were found to have destroyed most of the grain, and at this point the Indians attacked the Far West. She had on board Col. Moore, with three companies of soldiers. The Indians stood on both banks of the river and with oaths dared Col. Moore with his troops to leave the boat and land.

were fired from a twelve pounder, which scat-tered the Indians, and they disappeared from the south bank. Dave Campbell, pilot of the Far West, with two Utes, then landed and went out to reconnoitre, but found that the Indians were endeavoring to cut them off from the boat. They turned their horses' heads and started as fast as possible for the boat. Seven Sloux had circled so as to intercept them, and it became a race for dear life. The horse of one of the scouts began to fall behind, and was soon shot. The scout started on foot, but it was no use. The same Sloux who had killed his horse soon reached him and put a bullet THROUGH HIS LUNGS.

Campbell and the other scout turned back to lift the wounded man, but as they did so they saw the Sioux dismounting. They fired and the Sioux fell with his scalping-knife in his hand. Dan and the Ree then scaloed the Sioux and started with the wounded man for the Far West. During this time Col. Moore although with three companies, sent no one to the relief of these three men. Finally Grant Marsh, captain of the Far West, called for fifteen volunteers. Fifteen soldiers immedi-ately offered their services, but Col. Moore ordered them not to leave the boat. However eight of them, contrary to orders, want with Capt. Marsh and brought in Campbell and the two scouts. Col. Moore threatened to courttwo scouts. Col. Moore threatened to court-martial those eight men then and there. The steamboat men do not hesitate to pronounce Col. Moore's conduct cowardly in the extreme. General Terry has fallen back eighty miles from his camp on the Big Horn, and is now camped near the mouth of the Rosebud. The surrounding country has been fired by the In-diana and varieties fires extending for rules can lians, and prairie fires extending for miles car be seen in every direction. Terry finds it diffi-cult to get grazing for horses. A scout from General Crook reached General Terry August 2, harefooted and almost destitute of clothing.
Crook was but 75 miles from General Terry's
command, and was trying to reach him. The
Indians, however, kept picking off his men,
driving in his scouts and stealing his stock, so oriving in his secouts and steating his stock, so that his advance was very much retarded, only being able to march about six miles a day.

The men in both communds are reported very much disheartened. The water is very low in the Yellowstone and falling every day.

A PIGHT WITH THE BRAWNY KICKAPOOS. CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—A San Antonio dispatch received this morning at General Sheridan's headquarters says: "A small command under Lieut. Bullis found the Kickapoo and Lipan Camp in Texas and attacked it, killing two a capturing four Indians and one hundred horses

Negro Murderers Escape. [Special to the National Republican.]
QUANTICO, Aug. 7.—The two colored met

arrested at the Point early Sunday morning who were identified as the murderers of young Everett, of Glymont, effected their escape between 11 and 12 o'clock last night. When they were arrested they were imprisoned in the third story of the Potomac hotel, and a close watch was placed upon them, and it was supposed that they were entirely secure. But this did not prove the case, for about midnight they succeeded in opening a window of the room, and leaping out struck the balcony of the first story, and from thence made their way to the ground and escaped to the woods in the direction of Fredericksburg. They have been successfully traced to within a few miles of that town. The country is aroused, and the chances are that they will be recaptured within the pext twenty-four hours.

Tilden's Counsel Explaining His Jobberies NEW YORK, Aug. 7 .- The answer in the case of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company against Charles Butler, Samuel J. Tilden, Russell Sage and others was filed to day in the United States Circuit Court. The defendants admit the organization of the road, but they deny that the owners and holders of the various stocks and bonds ever sub-scribed to the paper in the complaint called exhibit A. Samuel J. Tilden, further answerexhibit A. Samuel 3. Index, intriner answer-ing for himself, says that during all the period since July, 1862, as well as before that time, and until some time in June, 1873, said Tilden acted, at the request of the purchasing com-mittee, as counsel in their important matters, and that for such services he never received any compensation, as such, whatever.

General Harrison Accepts. INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 7 .- Gen. Ben. Harrison has accepted the nomination for Governor recently tendered him by the Republican State

TURKEY. Two Thousand Servians Killed in Battle-LONDON, Aug. 8 .- The Standard's Vienna dispatch asserts that the Servians, not the Turks, fired Gurgusovatz. As the Turkish troops march into the interior the villages are eserted by their inhabitants. The Servians lost three thousand men at Gurgusovatz. Renforcements sent them by Tcherayeff, consisting of four batallions of militia, and three and were cut to pieces, two thousand men being killed. Accounts agree that the Russian

Government is making the utmost exertions to spread a feverish feeling among the Rus-sians in behalf of Servia. sians in behalf of Servia.

The Russian troops in Bessarabia are constantly receiving reinforcemends. Large purchases of arms have been made for Servia in Berlin, for which Roumania promises liberty of transit through her territory.

The new Roumanian ministry means war or a neutrality favorable to the Servians.

The Porte has diplomatically hinted abroad that he is willing to make peace if Servia and Montenegro formally ask for it and will allow the Turks to garrison at certain places in Servia. It is reported that in consequence of the defeat at Gurgueovatz, Prince William has asked for the mediation.

Ten Persons Drowned. WHITEHALL, N. Y., Aug. 7 .- About 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon ten persons were drowned while crossing Putnam's pond, in Essex county. Thirteen persons were in a small row-boat. When about three rods from the shore, in eight feet of water, a squall struck the boat, which was immediately capsized, drowning ten out of the thirteen. The names of the drowned were Mr. Johnson and wife, John McAulister and wife, John Burt and daughter, Peter Osier, Adolph Livingston, Mr. Holden and Miss Thatcher. The bodies of all but Mr. Holden were recovered.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

Confirmations. The Senate, in executive session to-day, conrmed the following nominations: Henry F. French, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, vice Burnam, resigned; Charles C. Tompkins, United States narshal for Colorado; Lot S. Bayliss, Receiver

of Public Moneys at Yankton, Dakota. The Dead-Lock not Broken. The conference committee on the legislative appropriation bill held another meeting yesterday afternoon. They seem to be as far from an agreement as ever. The report that they had agreed is incorrect. It is generally believed that Mr. Randall is the stumbling block in the way to an agreement.

Financial. The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were \$638,351.78, and from customs \$530,919,20. At the close of business yesterday the following were the balances in the Treasury: Currency, \$14,693,698.69; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$33,395,000; coin, \$61,174,-648.95; including coin certificates, \$29,715,600; outstanding legal tenders, \$369,619,338.

The War Department Investigation. Representative Danford on Saturday presented his views, the other Republican r bers of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department being absent, in reply to the report of the majority of that committee. THE PRESIDENT.

He says the committee sought to show and charge that the President of the United States was guilty of some great wrong in favoring his brother's appointment to various traderships, and in furtherance of this idea they claim that for the purpose of enhancing the value of the great Sioux reservation was extended upon the east side of the Missouri river, so as to de-stroy and drive out all competition with these posts. Mr. Danford proceeds to show there is no testimony to warrant such a charge; that the committee had distorted evidence for the nurpose of proclaiming to the counter that the purpose of proclaiming to the country that the President had interfered in behalf of these trading posts in which his brother was inter-ested against the interest of other citizens. Mr. Danford fully concurs with what the Mr. Danford fully concurs with what the majority say in relation to the charges against. Simon Wolf, the late Secretary Bristow and Speaker Kerr, fully exonerating them. In the sale of post traderships by Hedrick and Rice, while it brings shame and disgrace, and is a great scandal, yet the Treasury of the United States was not robbed by these parties. While the head of the War Department has been improved and brought followed:

ter of congratulation to the country that in the main the War Department has been so managed that money appropriated for its use has been properly applied.

peached and brought to shame, yet it is a mat-

The Whisky Investigation. The special committee investigating the St. Louis whisky frauds met this morning to crossexamine Bluford Wilson. The cross-examination was conducted by Mr. Plaisted. The witness said he believed that if the supervisors had been changed, as contemplated, the whisky frauds would have been discovered just as quick. If there had been honest super-visors at St. Louis and Chicago they would visors at St. Louis and Chicago they would have aided the Government materially in unearthing the frauds.

At an interview with the President, Secretary Bristow and witness, on the 7th of May, the former indicated an entire willingness to co-operate with Secretary Bristow in breaking down the rings and to remove officials who stood in the way. After the Barnard letter had been made public, on which the famous "LET NO GUILTY MAN ELCAPE,"

THE PRESIDENT IN EARNEST IN PROSECUT-

was recorded, witness had an interview with the President, when the latter said he had Babcock in mind when he wrote the indorse-ment on that letter which had contained a sen-tence to the effect that one of McDonald's friends in St. Louis had made an inquiry as to how far the President intended to so with the how far the President intended to go with the procecution of Joyce and McDonald, and then added that the President could not give them up or Babcock was lost. Witness did not recollect telling Yaryan (as testified by the latter) that the President's indorsement on the Barnard letter was obtained after much importanted and that he was very accept at the public of the president o

tuning, and that he was very angry at its pub-Witness said that in the letter he wrote to Winces said that in the letter ne wrose to Henderson, telling him in his prosecution to "go to the bottom and top," he had reference to Babcock, and not to the President, and that the letters "W. H.," interpolated in the letter, were a forgery. Witness said the original letter was stolen by a United States deputy marshal from General Henderson and handed to Joyca.

Witness said that the "Sylph" telegram was

identified to be in General Babcock's hand-writing in the latter end of the month of July, 1875, by a number of experts in the Treasury pepartment. Attorney General Pierrepont, who claimed to be an expert in handwriting, said he was satisfied that it was in Babecek's handwriting. It was shown to the President on the 9th of August by Secretary Bristow. Babecek knew of it the same day.

Q. How did the President interfere with the Babecek case! A. I have already indicated in Sabcock case? A. I have already indicated in my examination in chief. By dismissing Henderson; by issuing a circular letter to district attorneys; by listening to reports that the Bab-cock prosecution was the result of a political

tary Bristow and myself, and by ordering a military tribunal in the case. Miscellaneous. The Comptroller of the Currency has declared a dividend of twenty-five per cent. in favor of the creditors of the First National bank of Osceola, Iowa.

conspiracy and intrigues; by dismissing Secre

Wm. A. Cave was yesterday appointed revenne storekeeper for the Seventh district of Virginia, and Wm. H. Muddaugh, gauger for

Representative Lamar was suddenly taken while in the House yesterday with an attack of vertigo. He was carried into a committee-room, where he soon recovered.

PERSONAL.

Detective McDevitt has returned from Newark, N. J., where he had been as a witness in the case of John Holoway, alias Hellrigle, charged with robbing the store of Paul Bu-chanan of \$1,200 worth of jewelry. The trial occupied about twenty-five minutes, and he was sentenced to twelve years in the State prison. Mr. McDevitt was treated well by the "Jersey Blues."